It was determined by Dr. Lloyd H. Shinners; our material compares favorably with specimens of *C. gracile* that we received on loan from the Gray Herbarium. Dr. Shinners' determination was verified (as *Calamintha gracilis* Benth.) by Dr. A. Borissova of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad. An illustration can be found in Makino's An Illustrated Flora of Japan (enlarged edition, 1959), p. 169. My field notes for no. 15856 are as follows: "Calyx 3.0—3.5 mm. long; corolla light pinkish, with a red-purple blotch at base of each of the 3 lower lobes, 3.5—4.0 mm. long; corolla lobes directed forward." This Asiatic species is quite inodorous.—*John W. Thieret, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette.*

NEW COMBINATIONS IN TEXAS POLEMONIACEAE. — In the preparation of a treatment of the family Polemoniaceae in Texas, nomenclatorial changes of three taxa have proved desirable. The category of subspecies, though interpreted in diverse ways by different workers, and even discarded by some, is deemed by the writer useful for taxa which are moderately distinct in morphology and geography, yet not sufficiently so to justify species segregation. On this basis the following combinations are proposed:

GILIA RIGIDULA Benth. subsp. **acerosa** (Gray) Wherry, stat. nov. *Gilia rigidula* var. *acerosa* Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 8: 280, 1870, basionym; *(G. acerosa* (Gray) Britt., Man. Bot. NE. St. 761, 1901; *Giliastrum acerosum* (Gray) Rydb., Fl. Rocky Mts. 699, 1917.) This taxon intergrades too freely with the species-type to accept the Britton-Rydberg view of species independence, but in northern Texas and adjacent states the reduction of its leaf-segments to subacerose filiform outline does become consistently extreme.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII Hook. subsp. **johnstonii** (Wherry) Wherry, stat. nov. *Phlox johnstonii* Wherry, Wrightia 2: 198, 1961, basionym. While the copious glandularity and elongate corolla-tube distinguish this taxon from all the other annual Phloxes, and it is endemic in a small area in northwest Texas—having been recognized in two counties adjacent to Kent since its original discovery—it seems after all insufficiently differentiated to merit species independence, so reduction in status is here proposed.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII Hook. subsp. **tharpii** (Whitch.) Wherry, comb. nov. *Phlox tharpii* Whitehouse, Amer. Midl. Nat. 34: 399, 1945, basionym. *(Phlox glabriflora* (Brand) Whitch., subsp. *tharpii* (Whitch.) Wherry, Gen. Phlox 62, 1955; *Phlox drummondii* Hook. subsp. *drummondii* var. *tharpii* (Whitch.) Erbe, Amer. Midl. Nat. 67: 280, 1962). Recent study of some hundreds of herbarium sheets of annual Phloxes in several herbaria has led the writer to change his view as to the relationship of this taxon, and instead of following Whitehouse in grouping it close to taxon *glabriflora,* the Erbe and Turner plan of placing

it under taxon *drummondii* is favored. At the same time, it is deemed to deserve the higher status previously assigned, so is herewith published in the corresponding new combination.—*Edgar T. Wherry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

SCUTELLARIA THIERETII (LABIATAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM COASTAL LOUISIANA.—Among some Louisiana collections sent by Dr. John W. Thieret for determination was a *Scutellaria* evidently allied to *S. Drummondii* Bentham, a very common and variable species in Texas (though not in the easternmost counties), extending into Oklahoma, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. Additional material supplied by Dr. Thieret showed that the Louisiana plant also was rather variable, despite its restriction to a very small geographic area. Although the variations make it extremely difficult to find usable key differences, individuals of similar size and age of the Louisiana plant and of *S. Drummondii* could easily be distinguished. The most tangible differences were in the smaller and rather long-petioled lower leaves of *S. Drummondii* (unfortunately not present except early in the season), and the marked reduction of the uppermost ones to floral bracts much shorter than the flowers (not plainly evident until fairly late in the season). There was no difference in nutlets, such as distinguishes *S. muriculata* Epling. The Louisiana plant is considered to be one more in a group of very closely related species, and in honor of an energetic and productive collector it is named

SCUTELLARIA **Thieretii** Shinners, sp. nov. Annua ex affinitate *S. Drummondii*, differt caule crassiore, foliis inferioribus majoribus sed brevipetiolatis, foliis superioribus minus reductis, supremis flores excedentibus vel eis paulum brevioribus. HOLOTYPE: roadside, in shell sand, Pecan Island, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, *John W. Thieret 16162*, 18 July 1963 (SMU; isotype, USL). PARATYPES, all from LOUISIANA. CAMERON PARISH: grazed meadow-like area south of highway at Grand Chenier, *Thieret 8774*, 6 July 1962 (USL). VERMILION PARISH: few plants on shell ridge in brackish marsh, vic. of U.S.L. Biology Lab, Redfish Point, west side of Vermilion Bay, *William D. Reese 2296*, 29 July 1959 (USL); same locality, *Reese 4167, 4187*, 30 April 1961 (both USL). Roadside, Pecan Island, *Thieret 8682*, 23 June 1962 (USL). Shell ridges in vicinity of USL field station, south side of Redfish Point, western shore of Vermilion Bay, *Dr. Norden's Estuarine Biology Class*, 15 July 1962 (SMU, USL).

Annual with a taproot. Stems solitary or much less commonly several, simple or freely branched, 7—65 cm. tall, rather stouter than in *S. Drummondii* of equivalent size, densely pubescent with mixed short to medium long (0.2—1.0 mm.), glandless or partly inconspicuously gland-tipped hairs, these either straight and spreading at right angles